### MEN AND RACES.

ress Toward Extinction.

Their Physical Features-Intermixture of of their Contact.

BY DR. J. H. PORTER.



Polynesians, Kanaka is the name by which they call themselves. This means man; and similarly with a large number of savage aggaprates widely scattered upon the earth; their race title conveys the assumption that they only are really men, and that other people merely approach humanity. Conventionally the term Kanaka has been made applicable to all Polynesians. The most important thing connected with it,

sgnorance, the assurance, and the self-complact good, ency of savages. Considering what has already been said Occanica it would be a useless repetition to ender at length upon the intermixture of stocks here, or the average culture and capacity of Nature and becoming citizens, educated men,

and Christians off hand and at once.

When Capt. Cook arrived at the group which he called Sandwich Islands, after the First stand that there was any difference between Pacific Islanders and Englishmen, Malay, Melamesian and Polynesian types were blended in further increased by an addition of Celtic, Gerfrom the Gilbert, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, and from Madeira.

pronounce upon the EFFECTS OF THIS INTERPUSION.

Certain general biological laws, more or less clearly understood, apply to race contact under specific conditions, but the facts necessary for their application here are not at hand. That the race is dying out with unexampled rapidity is true, and if it were possible to estimate the



Young Man at Play.

relative importance of the factors concerned in bringing about their extinction, the world would, of course, be much better off than it is likely to be for some time to come. Some clements operating toward this end are obvious and will be reverted to subsequently.

Formerly, it is said, these people were unusually healthy. They had itch and opticalmia from want of cleanliness and care, while minor affections of the air passages were common. No necounts of serious endemic diseases among them have been given upon undoubted authority, but probably the population, as in New Zealand, was steadily, though comparatively slowly, decreasing before foreign influx proved to be so terrilly destructive in its effects.

Hawaiians are commonly described as having a brown skin whose tint is intermediate between the dark Papuans, then the one side, and lighter Tongons on the other. Their stature is rather lofty, but bone and muscle are wanting in development, and they display a distinctly morbid trait in the general tendency to become obese. Oversbundance of fat is always a symptom of disease, or more exactly, of an adnormal state of the system.

In language New Zeslanders and the Sandwich Islanders so nearly resemble each other as to be mutually intelligible.

MAGEL AND KANAKAS ASSIMILATE to one another in temper and character also, both being amiable, improvident, courteous,

selves up to the gratification of any present ca- laws of nature. If they could be persuaded of from the army on a writ of hobens corpus, and who themselves as magnificently as possible, take the plan of campaign against savagery might 1889, and provides that all minors who were disno thought for the morrow, and are happy. be expected to follow the acquisiton of that charged from the United States service because of They go to church, and vote; for the most part | knowledge. are Protestants, and play, and dream, and dissignte away their lives, caring nothing for religion, or politics, or their native land.

The man whose mind and character are thus portrayed by most of those who have really made his acquaintance, has an ignoble head. It projects posteriorly, the forebead is low, and the jaws are somewhat protuberant. His lips are full, his eyes are prominent, and his postrils widely opened. Both sexes seem to be rather good looking in youth, though females quickly fade, and both commonly become unwieldy

These islanders live under the paredy of a constitutional menarchy, but the government | ever, there is one in which modern thought is kept from harmful extravagencies, partly because it is under the consorship of surrounding eighter the consorship of surrounding eighter than a similar process. The process of the court is the preacher preaches, the philosophic of the court is the preacher preaches, the philosophic of the court is the preacher preaches, the philosophic of the court is the preacher preaches, the philosophic of the court is the preacher preaches. The scientist theories disability added to the claim. The claim on new disability added to the claim. and the parliament, the army and the people cannot engender enough carnestness, perspiencity, and force to do much harm,

PUBLIC CRIMINALITY stands in an inverse proportion to private vice. tue, but from the negations represented by

weakness and indifference. Societies grow like the individuals of which they are composed, The impossibility of translute in the one case as in the other. It is quite femilie to confor the habiliments of civilization. but it is beyond the compass of human cudeavor to make them fit. Hence the Hawaiitheir situation did not effectually check any

disposition towards mirth. The race has never passed through the intermediate stages between savagery and civilizaof the experiences which in other peoples ever and again appearing in new and attractive have become instincts, were gradually trans- garb to remind us of their existence. muted into faculty, and transmitted by descent. the nearest approach to a European toilet assimilation of the best novels of all times. they can accomplish, and disport themselves in | Facts are like a photograph; they present, in very ineffectually hedged gardens in the cos. every minute detail, an exact likeness of truth, his epaulets, plume, braided surrout and deco. shows a larger truth, a broader meaning, for it and wears firs kinei, in which he feels at case, grand whole. as his only garment, like his forefathers before

the days of foreign contact. To many it is a matter of mutual congratulation that the Hawaiians have so generally avoided the medievalism, as it is called, of the in Europe. Catholic Church, Missionary reports, however, The distress among the Russian farmers is ing divine honors to lizards, and that they can I of the people.

see no reason why they should not do so. Similarly they furnish their houses beautifully and sit on the floor.

Human flesh as an article of food has been discontinued, but dried dogs-meat has not, nor The Sandwich Islanders' Rapid Prog- sour tare flour bread, nor kava, whose seduc-

ALLUREMENTS OF ALCOHOL. If the ancient Hims, or temples dedicated to human sacrifices, the sacred chapels of the Morai and their sanctuaries (Pahonua) have Blood among the Bawatians-Civilization fallen into rain, Hawaiian churches in very and Savagery-Their Government-Results | many instances are approaching the same condition. They have bulf forgotten the old faith, and cannot realize the new one.

Were it possible for modern Christian misembroidered the career of their predecessors in the field during earlier times, it might have been otherwise; but as it is, natural laws have continued to operate without opposition, and the only living active belief of the people is in their conjurers. Shamanism, the doctrine of charms, exorcism, witcheraft, of ghosts, and indwelling spirits in all things, is a recognized and well understood phase of religious development everywhere, and the Kunakas have never goi beyond it. Physicians and ministers and scientific societies, all of which have attempted to supplant these convictions have failed, and for the best of all reasons, namely, that it is | venes Dec. 7, 1881, the only one whose doctrine those who hold it can represent to themselves.

A small fraction of native Sandwich Islanders have been more or less completely veneered with foreign culture; the rest are essentially as they were before it was introduced. They are dying out more rapidly than all other Polynesians, partly on account of the evil that has

From the former because the effects of new vices, or new forms of vice, and the discases about the populations of the eastern islands of and degenerations to which they give rise, are far more fatal when acting upon constitutions previously emprepared by the multifold experionces that have befallen less isolated aggre-These natives for transcending the laws of gates, and peoples whose continued existence

INIMICAL TO LIFE. From the latter, inasmuch as good intentions Lord of the Admiralty at that time, and where | and the purest motives afford no criteria by he finally perished because he could not under- which to judge of the consequences which those who act in accordance with them may bring about by their conduct.

It has been shown that all that English aid varying proportions, as at present. Since this and honesty and assidnity could accomplish period, however, the intermixture has been for the New Zealanders only accelerated their fate. Apart from any specifically morbid inmanic, and Mongol blood, and by immigrants fluences involved in race contact, and apart from the increased difficulties which the struggie for existence presents when its aims, ob-It would be no more than a speculation to jects, and opporently essential appliances become more complex, more remote, and less easy of attainment, unseen but potent agencies easy of attainment, unseen but potent agencies date of my original application, as I am justly ensap vitality when ineffectual attempts are titled to it? 2. Has the pre-emption, as well as the

made at adjustment. These can only be indicated in the most general way, but they are well worthy of consideration by all who have come to see that historical events are but links in a chain of occurreness that necessarily follow each other, formulapplication, 2. Yes, and that legislation can create nothing, since its success in any direction must depend upon the period of his enlistment was honorably dis- as it couldsbe adapted to the growth of wheat only, to what already existed before it was

There are tribes upon the earth which it is scarcely a figure of speech to say are dying of mental distress that has deepened to despair. Despondency always depresses vital force, and | Yes, if disabled in a pensionable degree from when it becomes continuous and extreme, causes not due to victous habits. every function upon which life depends must fail. Such instances are, however, very exage group is no more afflicted by the consciousness that it is falling than so many children would be by the anneancement that some fatal hereditary disease existed in their families. As in other men, cheerfulness is largely the

RESULT OF TEMPERAMENT. It depends more upon inward suggestions thus upon their surroundings. Additionally, the prevailing passivity, phlegm and taciturnity of unevolved races is the natural result of their condition, in which but an infinitesimal sion upon their minds.

Sandwich Islanders have been described so often and in books that are necessible to every facts which are not generally known. There is no characteristic difference between their cuiture, the appliances of their every-day life, and the religious ideas which prevail among them, and the same elements already outlined in treating of other Polynesians.

Most mative devices and inventions are also rapidly giving place to those introduced by foreigners, so that it may be expected that the generally civilized so far as outward appearances and possessions are concerned. In the meantime they are an entirely serene, well contented, and generally worthless set of ainners, who have been seized upon, so to speak, and provided with formulas which are as unfitted to them as the war clubs, tattoo, and vegetable cloth cloaks of their warriers would

be to their instructors, If improvement in any direction is to be permanent and progressive it must begin below, not above. No teacher can create faculty, no aws or institutions after the relations which have gradually grown up between human beings, their country, and their fellow-creatures. These, of course, are very various for every reason, and it might happen that rational teaching and example would produce the most beneficial results.

Our own continent, as we shall see hereafter. affords in the Mission Indians striking examples of the ephemeral character of an exotic culture. The great difficulty in the way of moral. As they are now only barbarians in mental aliment of a certain character, seems to disguise, vanily and the conduct it involves up- be that the praiseworthy persons who devote themselves to their improvement evidently do Naturally likewise these people give them- not believe that there are any such things as price or passion. They delight in display of the reality of these agencies, and would learn all kinds, have many holidays and fotes, army | what they were, a very considerable change in

The Scope of Fiction.

"Of making many books there is no end," wrote Solomon more timn 3,000 years ago. ] am inclined to think that the saying is a little premature on the part of the Kingly Philosopher, except as a prophecy, but it is certainly | the exceedingly applicable to our own day and generation. And not the least astonishing part of this literary profusion is the variety of its products. To enumerate merely the different departments of a roodern library would require a good-sized book!

Of all these numerous departments, howand the traveler voyages at will. Novels are the staple product of the literary activity of thonal evidence will the Commissioner be likely to the time, and the staple food of the reading require? Assect. I. The wislow, if living, is the those who read nothing else, and there is no pension due the soldier at his death. The should met on account of the existence of positive vir. use in trying to stop them. Those narrowminded, one-sided, solomn individuals, who cudeavor to do it, may as well heed this warning ; may, they might do worse than occasionally fall into the prevailing weakness (if it be a weakforming immuturity into miturity is as abso. Itess) of the time. There is no use, O wise-

acres! in pulling against the stream. Did I say everybody reads novels? Yes, everybody, old and young, wise and foolish stike, and fortunately there is ample provision ans occupy a position that would be ludicrous | to be found on any publisher's shelves for this enough if the somber and tragic elements of wide range of tastes. Sad or gay, quiet or exciting, tragic or amusing, romantic or realistic, instructive or entertaining, or both, all of these moods may be found in current literature alone. Besides this, there are also the great masters of tion, and are, therefore, necessarily devoid the art, the monuments of whose greatness are dicate claims as soon as possible after the receipt

Let us not dare then to make the mistake of There is among Kanakas a grotesque and in- condomning fiction—it is an essential part of a congruous co austence of savago traits and the | complete, all-round education. A perfectly | customs attacking to a civilized state. Their symmetrical character, the thing we all long women, for example, promounde the streets in | for, hos, as one of its component parts, a wise

tume of Live before the fall. An officer of the | Fiction resembles the oil-painting; though not Royal Guard, when at home, gladly exchanges so accurate in each line and shadow, it yet rations for the clock of paper-mulberry bark, represents life not in a single phase, but as a

Foreign Notes. Norway is thought to be approaching republiennism more rapidly than any other country

do not mention the fact that these enlightened something frightful, and the Czar and his ad-Protestants all over the islands persist in pay- visers are thoroughly alarmed at the condition

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

170 Correspondents,-Write questions on a sopsour tare flour bread, nor kava, whose seduc-tions still maintain a doubtful struggle with sed mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not secompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a slamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordimarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks. I

R. W. H., Flat Rock, Mich .- Will you please explain the meaning of the word "necrued," as used by the Pension Bureau? There has been considcrable argument about the matter is our Grand Army Post here. Answer. Where a soldier files a sionaries to work miracles such as commonly | claim for pension and dies before the completion of such claim, his widow or minor children are cul-tied to complete the same and draw the pension that had accreed to the date of his death. This ision is called "necrued pension." Again, where soldier who is in receipt of a pension dies, the mount of pension that had accrued from the last

> S. B., Rock Valley, Iowa .- 1. I filed a claim for bounty Sept. 11, 1888. How long before it will be reached for adjudication in its regular order by the Department? 2. When does the next Congress meet? Answer, I. As near as we can judge from your vague statement, your claim will be reached juside of two months. 2. The 52d Congress con-

Several Subscribers. - Please print the set of March , ISSI, relating to artificial limbs or commutation therefor, Answer, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 47% of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out the word 'five' where it occurs therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'three,' so that when amended said section been done them and partly on account of the | will read as follows: Every officer, soldier, seaman been done them and partly on account of the | and number who was disabled during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, or in conseuence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, and who was furnished by the War Department since the 17th day of June, 1870, with an artificial limb or apparatus for rescriton, who was entitled to receive such limb or apparatus since that date, shall be entitled to receive a new harb or apparatus at the expiration of every three years gates, and peoples whose continued existence thereafter, under such regulations as have been or implies a successful conflict with a variety of may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the

> F. J. H., Wyoming, Pa.-I sent my marriage certificate to the Pension Bureau as evidence in my esign chain, and now need it for another pur-ic, What steps should I lake to have it returned? wer. You cannot have it returned. It is one the rules of practice of the Pension Boreau to ine to return any papers filed in a pension im. You should obtain a certified copy of the | towns of the Moors, in Sicily and southern blic record of your marriage, as that is the best

evidence, and is sufficient for any purpose. T. G. B., Atwater, Kan-1, I filed an application for pension Sept. 21, 1882, and furnished all the evidence necessary in the claim, but on Jan. 25, 1887 over four years after filing the claim, was informed that the application was informal, and another blank was sent me to be filled out. I returned the application duly executed and my claim was allowed, to commence from Jan. 25, 1887. Is there no way by which I can secure my pension from the mber culture law, been repealed? Answer, 1. The fact of your pension dating from time of filing accoud application is conclusive that you failed in the informal one to mention the disabilities named. ie pension would have dated from date of filing to membership in the Grand Army of the Repub ble? 2. Does it entitle him to pension under the net of June 27, 1830? Answer, 1. No; the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic require an applicant for membership to have served between April 12, 1891, and April 9, 1865. 2.

J. D. M., Lindley, Mo .- Soldier enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and served two months, and was then taken prisoner and disceptional. For the most part a decaying sav- charged by order of Gen. Fremont. He again cutisted in January, 1862 for three years. Is he cutified to \$100 bounty for his first enlistment. aving never received the same, or does the bounty that he received for the second enlistment dehar him" Answer. All soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for a term of three years, and who were honorably discharged, were entitled to \$100 bounty, without regard to any subsequent enlistment or service. The soldier referred to may

therefore be entitled to the bounty. E. G. R., Banger, Me.-1. Soldier was discharged in 1805, and he'ped to support his mother until 1870, when he married. His wife died in 1876, and the soldier died in 1890, leaving no children. part of the environment produces any impres- | Can the mother now be pensioned as a dependent mother? 2. Is it improper for the Board of Examining Surgrous to inform applicants for pension whether or not they are entitled to an increase? Answer. I. If the soldier's death was the one, that preference has been given here to result of disability incurred in the line of duty in the service, his mother can be pensioned by furnishing the necessary testimony as to dependence, etc. 2. No; but a specific statement as to just what rate they recommended would be improper.

H. F., Mishawaka, Ore. A man who has ex-

hausted his homestead right has been living upon unsurveyed Government land for over a year, his intention having been to make a pre-emption filing on it as soon as it should be surveyed. Now that the pre-emption law has been repealed, will foreigners, so that it may be expected that the he be debarred from fining a pre-emption claim for last remnants of the population will be very this land? Answer. No. He can make his preemption entry as soon as the plat of survey is filed in the local Land Office. The act of March 3, 1891, repealing the pre-emption law does not include

listed again under an assumed name, and was honerably discharged for disability. Sometime after his discharge from the second service he surrendered himself and was discharged from the first service as a deserter, and he is now in receipt of a his honorable discharge changed to show his true name? If so, to whom should be apply? Assert. No; the act which provides for the issuance of a certificate of discharge in the true name | dreds of slaves were often kept penned up like of a soldier who sulisted under an assumed name states that no such certificate shall be issued where the soldier enlisted under the assumed name to avoid the consequences of a crime, and desertion from the service is the highest crime known to military law. The party mentioned cannot, thereare, obtain a certificate of discharge in his true

T. D., Troy, N. J.-1. If the widow of a soldier is not in any degree dependent upon her daily tahor for support, can she be pensioned under the act of June 27, 1899? 2. If such widow has two children, solf-sutuated, hospitable, and extremely im- doing good to people who can only assimilate aged 10 and 12, respectively, would they be entitled to pension under the new law? Answer. No, to

G. H. M., Globe Village, Mass.-What are the provisions of the bill persed during the last session of were formerly considered as deserters from the army? Answer, The net of March 3, 1891, to which their minority on a writ of habees corpus may have issued to them an honorable discharge, and shall be entitled to pay and other allowances for time actually served, provided the period of service extended six months or more. It also gives him a

E. T. D., De Graff, O .- Can a soldier's pension be attached or levied upon for debts that he considers cjust and does not want to pay? Austorr, No. pension cannot under any circumstances be applies only to the pension that is due the soldier, and not to that which he has already received; for the instant the soldier receives any part of his pension-money that part loses its identity as such. But the pension that is due the soldier cannot be levied upon or attached.

L. F. R., (Linton, O.-1, If a pensioner dies, leavng a widow, has she the first right to any accrued disability was aubsequently allowed. Can the old public. Nearly everybody reads novels, even first and only person having title to the accrned apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, who will scruct her how to proceed, 2. Yes; as to what additional evidence will be required, it is manifeatly impossible for us to advise you, as we know we know how much testimony has aiready been | not excepted.

It. M., Peru, Nab. - One of my neighbors sent in the last evidence in his pension claim May 13, 1890, and on June 19, 1890, his claim was allowed. I sent in my last evidence May 26, 1890, and I have heard nothing of my claim since, except through my attorney, that it had been placed on the list of Completed Files. Now, please explain this, and inform me why one veteran's claim for pension should be adjudicated so much sooner than another, both having filed the last evidence at about the same time. Answer. Not having access to the papers in the claims mentioned, we cannot explain the mat-ter. It is the aim of the Pension Eurena to adjuof the final evidence; but, as before stated, it is impossible for us to explain such a discrepancy

### SJACOBS OT THE BEST.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Rheumatism.

without examining the cases.

K. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890. "A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheu-

the universe."

Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890. "Land others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oll for neumatism and rheu- raigia and found it knee. It is the bestin a speedy, effective cure."

Neuralgia.

J. M. L. PORTER. MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

[Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] HEALTH HINTS

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

CHAPTER CVIII.

The history of epidemic disorders has often illustrated the truth that the best lessons of inward humor makes the weak spot. wisdom are learned in the school of calamity. Perhaps it's only a little sediment left on a The dark midnight of the Middle Ages was | nerve or in a gland; the Medical Discovery first broken by gleams of light reflected from slides right along, and you find quick hapthe civilization of the Spanish Moriscoes about he middle of the 12th century, but it might be doubted if the sanitary abuses of that age payment to the date of his death is also due the of ignorance would not have outlived its powidow or children, and is called "accrued pen- litical and religious insanities, if it had not been for the memorable lesson taught by the | it pretty hard, but soon you thank me for great plague of 1349. Up to that time diseases | making something that has reached your were considered a direct consequence of sin, weak spot. Price \$1.50. Sold by every especially the sin of unbelief, and were sup- Druggist in the United States and Canada. posed to be carable only by prayer, aided in less serious cases by drugs and bleeding. But the defied pills and lancets, and in their desperate search for an explanation of the horizontal tion, even bigots could at last not help noticing the fact that the contagion spread most rapidly in the dirtiest districts of every town, and spared castles and highland cabius. Intemperate persons, drunkards and gluttons furnished the largest quota of victims, while even in unclean and overcrowded localities abstinent individuals of personally clean habits had a fair chance of escape. That latter circumstance at first gave rise to a horrid mistake. Noticing the remarkable immunity of their Hebrew fellow-citizens, the plague-stricken Christians arrived at the conclusion that the Jews must have caused the trouble in some way or other, probably by poisoning the public wells. Hundreds of thousands of innocent persons in France, Italy, and Germany were slain withcut remorse; in the city of Mayence alone 12,000 Jews were butchered in one week. But

Spain, Mahometans and Jews alike had escaped Intelligent observers then first recognized the fact that diseases can be prevented by temperance and cleanliness, as inundations are provented by dikes, and conflagrations by wellconstructed fireplaces. A similar lesson was about the same time tought by the ravages of swamp-fever in the lowland districts of southern and western Europe. Malaria had almost depopulated the marshes of Italy, but the growing scarcity of cheap land at last tempted enterprising farmers to reclaim the pestiferous fens by means of drainage, and wherever that your present pension certificate; had you so experiment was tried on a large scale it was found that musketoes and fevers decreased as Subscriber.—A soidier culisted in the United crops improved; in other words, that the soil States Army Oct. 50, 1865, and after having served could be fitted for human habitation as easily and fruit-trees. Thousands of acres were thus disinfected in the Tuscan Maremma, in Kent and Essex, and in the valleys of the Scotch Lothians, till the spade took the place of the lancet as a specific for the cure of climatic dis-

The former prevalence of such diseases would, nowadays, appear almost incredible, if it were not attested by one of its practical effects, viz: the remarkable frequency of hill-top villages in southern Italy. Finding it impossible to pray or purge away their fevers in the lowands, the survivors settled on airy mountain ridges, often in localities where food and merchandise can be transported only on donkeyback-horses not being sure-footed enough for the steep, narrow bridle-paths which put the use of wheeled conveyances entirely out of the

The improvement of drainage was followed by the introduction of ventilatory contrivances and by the more careful inspection of the provision markets. The condition of those markets in an age of general indifference to sanitary reform may be inferred from the fact that the vigilance of our modern health police has only resulted in limiting but by no means in wholly preventing the sale of meat from diseased cattle and the adulteration of almost every imitable article of food and drink.

Systematic food inspection and systematic street cleaning have not yet made the spread | the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and of contagious diseases impossible, but they have enormously diminished the proportion of a three to one chance of escaping with a few cakes among them. dozen unsightly pit marks, and an even chance of getting off without such mementoes of their affliction, while a physician of the fifteenth century thought himself lucky if he could save Subscriber, Soldiers' Home, City. -Soldier enlisted | two out of ten adults and one out of ten chilin the army and deserted. He subsequently en- | dren. In 1707 one-fourth of the entire population of Iceland fell victims to a smallpox epidemic which was considered a milder type of the same disorder which had ravaged central Europe during the preceding century, and pension. Is there any law by which he can have which in 1521 had caused the death of 3,400,-900 persons in Mexico alone. In that country and in the Spanish West Indies, where hunpigs in overcrowded stockyards, ninety out of a hundred stricken persons generally died within half a week after the first appearance of the

fatal eruption. Cowpox is not more clearly related to true pariola than scarlet and typhoid fever are to the "Black Death" of the Middle Ages, an eruptive disease which once was deemed so hopelessly fatal that recovery was considered little short of impossible, or at all events, of miraculous. It refused to attack about three out of ten persons. Those who felt the first approach of the well-known symptoms could occasionally save themselves by timely flight to the 51st Congress in regard to minors discharged | the seashore or to airy mountain-tops, but after the black spots had once made their appearance the patient was generally advised to make his peace with God without a moment's loss of time, since delirium would supervene within 24 hours and death before the end of the third day. Stupor, excruciating headaches, acute pains in the shoulders and longs, burning hirst (all equally characteristic of typhoid fever) were followed by a great acceleration of the pulse and final collapse, which in some cases was preceded by vomiting fits and palsy of the tongue. In 1349 24,000,000 persons succumbed to that disease in China and Hindooslevied upon or attached for any cause; but this | tan; in its westward progress it ravaged Syria and Egypt, and entered Europe by way of Constantinople. Italy lost half its population; France four out of ten inhabitants; the city of All in all the population of Europe was re-

London alone 85,000 of its citizens. duced from 110,000,000 to 82,000,000 within three years; i. e., a total mortality of 28,000,000 human beings, while the hundred battles of the Napoleonic wars destroyed loss than 2 000 .-000 lives it 22 years, and massacres of the Thirty Years' War less than 4,000,000.

That mortality can be partly explained by travelers who have visited the ancient cities of Surope and measured the width of the slumalleys which represent a fair sample of the better kind of streets composing the cities of the Middle Ages, while the Ghettos, the Pariahquarters of that time, would now be considered nothing wintever of the status of the case, nor do untit for the stabling of domestic cattle-hogs

But while cleanliness and the supply of wholesome food have been greatly improved, the very improvements of architecture have tended to aggravate the evil of unventilated tenements. Open fireplaces have been superseded by close stoves, windows and doors have become airtight to a degree of which the builders of media vai dwelling-houses had no conception. Hence, perhaps, the fact that respiratory diseases, almost alone, have become more fatal than formerly, "Colds" and catarrhs were known in all the cities of mediaval Europe, but did not prevent a stout burgher from going as usual to his workshop, nor a cavalier from keeping his appointment to attend a stag bunt. The drafts of fresh air entering a hundred cravices of the smithy, the breezes sweeping the shady areades of the huntingground, made other remedies superfluous, while the grippe patient, in his stuffy, overheated bedroom, cannot always be saved by a conferonce of the best modern physicians.

Yet even the grippe epidemic will have its uses if it causes our countrymen to abandon the delusion which ascribes respiratory disorders to the influence of cold air. In Chicago and Pitisburg the first cases of undoubted Russian grippe were recorded during the first week of March, but the clear cold weather prevented the spread of the disorder. Two weeks later the weather turned warm and moist, and the grippe suddenly became epidemic to a degree which in four days increased the number of patients in the two cities named from 2,000 to 31,900.

(To be continued.)

## DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

weak spot. Beginning at the stomach it goes searching through the body for any hidden humor. Nine times out of ten, piness from the first bottle. Perhaps it's a big sediment or open sore, well settled somewhere, ready to fight. The Medical Discovery begins the fight, and you think



### AGENTSWANTED

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also every man and woman whose father fatal cases. Smallpox patients nowadays have served in that army. It will go like hot We want a good live comrade in every

Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale.

three others that you want if you cannot act to the same pension. get your first choice. Ask for "terms to agents." Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.









Mention The National Tribuna.

# PENSIONS

# My Medical Discovery seldom takes hold of two people alike! Why? Because no two people have the same Under Act of June 27, 1890.

### ATTENTION!

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Rebellion. You, or some of you, have asked these questions. Have they been answered to your complete satisfaction? DO YOU thoroughly understand the Act of June 27, 1890?

#### READ THE FOLLOWING.

Act of June 27, 1890.

To those honorably-discharged officers, soldiers and sailors who are not pensioners under any

Who should apply under this act?

Every honorably-discharged officer, soldier or sailor who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States between the dates of April 15, 1361, and August 20, 1866, and who is now disabled from any cause (save only those due to vicious habits) in a degree that would entitle him to a pension of \$6 or more per month under the general law, and has not yet obtained a pension, and has not a claim therefor on file under this act. When should such application be filed?

At once; because under this act pension dates from filing of application in the Pension Office, and the greater the delay in filing a claim the less the amount of pension, and because it is improbable that any law will ever be enacted that will allow any arrears of pension in claims filed under this act.

Does your financial condition in any degree affect your title to pension under this act? It does not; the man of wealth and the pauper are equally entitled, if the service above stated was rendered and the disability described exists. Your finances are not proper subjects

Will your acceptance of a pension under this act affect injuriously any title you may have now or hereafter under the

It will not. Such acceptance will not preclude you from filing a claim under the general law or from continuing to presecute any claim that may now be pending, nor will it affect any title to any arrears due by any past or future law.

Why is it to your advantage to file a claim under this act? Because the disabilities for which you claim pension need not have originated in the ervice, nor have existed at a date prior to filing your application.

To those honorably-discharged officers, soldiers and sailors who, having performed the requisite service of ninety days or more, are pensioned at a rate less than \$12, and have not filed a claim under the Act of June 27, 1890.

Why should you apply under this act?

Because if you draw \$6 or more, and less than \$12, your chances for an increase upon the abilities named in your pension certificate are, up to the \$12 rate, the some as under the general law, as up to \$12 both claims are rated alike; because your chances for an increase of pension are better than under the general law, for the reason that in fixing your rating and determining your title to an increase all the disabilities with which you suffer (save only, if any, those due to vicious habits), whether originating prior to your culistment, during your service or since your discharge, can be considered, and because pension allowed under this act ates from filing of the application, and not-as it does under the general law-from date of a medical examination made months ofter filing the application for increase.

Can you receive a pension in excess of \$12 a month under this act?

Does the filing of a claim under this act interfere with drawing your current pension? It does not, as your general law certificate (the one you now hold) need not be surrendered till one shall have been issued under the Act of June 27, 1890, providing for a rate

Will the acceptance of a pension under this act prevent your claiming an increase of pension above the \$12 rate? It will not in any degree interfere with your claiming and receiving a higher pension

for disabilities of service origin whenever such disabilities shall have so increased as to entitle Every veteran, especially of the Army of Do you lose any rights by accepting a pension under the Act

of June 27, 1890? You do not. You may have much to gain. You will have nothing to lose. Must your disability, to entitle you to a pension under this

act, render you unable to perform any labor? Not necessarily. The loss of a thumb would entitle you to \$3 per month under the new law; or the less of sight of an eye to \$8; a single hernin, \$8; a double hernin, \$12; total deafness of one car, \$10, etc., the same as under the general law; understanding always that these disabilities are not the results of vicious habits. In short, a degree of disability that Send for a Township, and specify two or would entitle you to \$8, \$10 or \$12 under the general law would likewise entitle you under this

Can you draw a pension under this act in addition to the

one you now receive? You cannot, because the law forbids a person from receiving two pensions for the same period; but you can accept pension under this act in place of the one you now draw. Why is there a prejudice against this act on the part of its

proposed beneficiaries? Largely because its provisions and operations are not thoroughly understood.

To those widows of officers, soldiers and sailors who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged.

Does the Act of June 27, 1890, benefit you in any way? Yes, providing the officer, soldier or sailor died since his discharge, What other requisites are necessary to entitle a widow

under this law?

She must be without other means of support than her daily labor. What is the meaning of this phrase?

That rich widows, or those having an income sufficient to maintain themselves, are not entitled to pensions under this act. What is the rate allowed to widows under this law, and when does it begin?

Eight dollars per month, without regard to rank of officer or enlisted man, and commencing from date when application is filed in the Pension Bureau. Two dollars per month additional is allowed for each child of the officer or soldier or sailor under 16 years of age, and in case of death of widow leaving minor child or children, such child or children under 16 years of age at date of making application can be pensioned.

Does the prohibitory clause requiring a widow to be without other means of support than her daily labor apply to minors who claim in their own right by a guardian? Yes: they stand in the same position as the widow, and if the guardian holds in trust

property or securities sufficient for the minors' support, they are not entitled to pension under (an the remarried widow of an officer or enlisted man draw pension under this law?

To those mothers or fathers of discharged officers and enlisted men who died leaving no widow

or child surviving them. In what manner does the new law benefit you? Only in not requiring you to prove dependence upon the son for support at the date of

died from a wound, injury or disease which originated in the

Is it necessary to prove that the officer or enlisted man

line of duty in the service? If the officer or enlisted man lost his life by accident or died of disease or other cause which was not incurred in service, can the parent obtain pension under this law?

Must the parent prove present dependence to obtain a pension under this law?

Can a mother who has remarried since death of the soldier son be pensioned under this law?

What is the fee due to an attorney for prosecuting to successful termination a claim under the Act of June 27, 1890? Ten dollars, and no more.

### If you desire to file a claim under this or any other act, write to-

CEORCE E. LEMON, Attorney at Law, Solicitor of Patents and Claims, 615 Fifteenth Street N. W.,

P. O. DRAWER 325.

WASHINGTON, D. C.